



## Bus Competition

**Mr. Henry Thornton Refers To Problem Controlling Railroads**

Railroads of the American continent are in no danger of lapsing into complete seclusion, is the opinion of Mr. Henry Thornton according to an interview given recently by him to Courtney Hylle Cooper and related in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post. Admittedly, Mr. Henry states, they are in difficulties now, but that is partly due to the depression which has affected all industries, and partly due to irrepressible mushrooming of truck and highway competition.

A third factor, now being overcome, is the sparsity of a public not sufficiently aware that a railroad's troubles are a nation's troubles. Still another factor is the railroads themselves, which must now undertake a diagnosis of their own ills.

Trucks and trucks have smashed tradition, and the railroads must do the same. The shipper-to-consignee delivery offered by trucks will have to be met by the railroads, Mr. Henry points out. A passenger rail bus running with the frequency of the highway bus will also be necessary. France is considering the establishment of such a bus on all its branch railway lines, and American and Canadian railroads are experimenting in this direction. Improvements to overnight service are also being considered.

Sir Henry summed up the railroad's problems in the following words: "...there are three forms of transportation—land, air and water. Each has its respective sphere of influence and respect. Our job is twofold: To keep each one in its proper element and confined to its own sphere; and then to develop the proper degree of human, mechanical and friendly efficiency, each component complementary and necessary to the other."

—Winnipeg Free Press.

## Slowly Righting Itself

**Canada's Position In Wheat Growing Industry Is Improving**

Official figures showing the volume of Canadian wheat in store on January 31 last indicate that this country's position in the wheat-growing industry is slowly righting itself. At that date there were in store in Canada 199,471,000 bushels of wheat as against 210,700,000 last year, 257,000,000 bushels in 1929, and 229,000,000 bushels in 1928.

In view of Canada's small crop in 1931, it might have been expected that there would be a greater reduction in the amount of Canadian storage this year, but with the world's purchasing power so low, probably we have sold off as much as we could expect. The main point is that we are slowly reducing the heavy carryover which, for a couple of years has lain like a dead weight on the market—Lethbridge Herald.

## Gold Rush In Sweden

**Is Prospected and Conducted By Big Business Interests**

Although the rest of the world has heard almost nothing about it, there is a gold rush in northern Sweden that overhauls the California or Klondike stampedes in its expected rewards. But up in the mountainous snow-covered district of Skelleftea, where rich deposits of gold as well as silver, copper and zinc are known to exist, there are none of the thrilling scenes of scrambling greed so long associated with such discoveries. This is a strictly gold rush, originally prospected, and now being conducted by big business interests.

The United States, United Kingdom, Germany and France are the four wealthiest countries in the world.

And right when an editor thinks no one is paying any attention to the paper he makes an error of some kind.

Sweden expects a record construction of small apartments this year.



"And which poor are interesting?"  
"Those who don't ask for it!"  
—Felix Mele, Paris.

W. N. U. 1932

## As Japs Charged Chinese Position



This thrilling photograph was made during the street fighting at Chapel during the Japanese attempt at occupation. A squad of Japanese marines are shown charging through a Chinese barricade after it had fallen back to a more strategic position. One of their number is shown on the ground with a Chinese bullet in his body. Soon after this picture was made at the risk of the photographer's life, the attacking Japs were again driven back by a desperate Chinese counter-attack.

## Disposes Of Coronet

**English Duke Sells Ancestral Headpiece To Help Nationalist**

Carrying his coronet under his arm like a derby hat, an English duke walked into a Bond Street jewelry shop in London, England, recently and sold the ancestral headpiece for £10,000 so that it could be stripped of its jewels and melted to increase the nation's gold supply.

The identity of the duke was not disclosed but it was said that his family has held baronial rank for nearly five centuries. His action was cited as an example to other Britons to disgorge their gold.

This transaction was the latest development in Britain's "gold rush" in which thousands of golden trinkets, ornaments and coins have been sold so that their owners can benefit from the present high price of gold and the nation benefit by its export.

The situation has developed "sterling patriots," persons who refuse to make a profit on their coins, taking them for their banks and exchanging them for pound sterling notes, thus sacrificing eight shillings on each coin. The banks have to send the coins to the Bank of England and then the government sets an eight shilling profit besides increasing the gold reserve.

## Protection From Fraud

**Issuing a Cheque Without Funds To Bank May Be Made Criminal Offence**

The issuing of a cheque, dishonored by the bank for lack of funds and given for goods obtained, will be an offence under the "false pretence" section of the Criminal Code unless the issuer can show he had reason to believe that he had the money in the bank to meet the cheque. This is the report of a measure which Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, will introduce in the House of Commons.

Many requests for the amendment have been received by the minister from people who have been defrauded in this manner.

Another proposal in the same bill is to abandon grand juries in British Columbia. This step was taken some time ago in the case of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; and the Pacific Coast Province is desirous of similar action being taken in its case.

## Train Is Safe Place

**Passenger On Canadian Railroads Not Taking Many Chances**

The individual who gets on a passenger train and does not stick his head out of the window, is in a very safe place.

In the year of 1930, only one out of each group of 101,507,000 passengers carried by Canadian railroads met death, and only one in 9,000,000 was injured.

In these days when so many strange things seem to be happening that is a rather comforting idea. The passenger can enter a coach, have a meal or go to bed at night, his feeling of security backed by the known fact that the chances of emerging alive are 101,507,000 to one in his favor.

We take it, then, that his chances for safety are greater on a Canadian passenger train than at any other place.

Rose—"Johnny told me a wonderful story last night."  
Violet—"Did he tell it well?"  
Rose—"Well, he held his audience."

The soy bean was known in China more than 5,000 years ago.

## Universe May Be Infinite

**Mount Wilson Observers Cite Possibility Existence Of Giant System**

Belief that a new stellar system, millions of light-years away from the earth, may be discovered with the new 200-inch telescope to be erected at Mount Wilson, was advanced recently by Dr. Willem de Sitter, astronomer at the University of Leyden, Holland.

"Recent findings," he said, "lead us to a conception of the universe free from the finite limits hitherto imposed upon it by astronomers. The universe is greater than I've ever imagined. It may be infinitely extended upon it by astronomers. The universe is greater than I've ever imagined. It may be infinitely extended upon it by astronomers."

"I doubt if anything resembling human life will be found on any other planet, but I think it probable that man, in the future, may be able to travel from the earth to other planets."

The proposed Mt. Wilson telescope, twice as powerful as the largest telescope in use at present, will be eventually superseded by instruments twice as large again, Dr. de Sitter predicted.

## The Smallest Particle

**Discovery Of The Neutron Is Hailed As Great Scientific Find**

The discovery in the Cavendish laboratory, Cambridge University, England, by Jas. Chadwick, of the "neutron," a particle so minute it carries no electrical charge, and hailed as the greatest find in the scientific world since the electron, the proton and the X-ray, was announced in a despatch from the Manchester Guardian.

The "neutron" was described as one of the ultimate particles in nature, so tiny it would take 200,000,000,000,000,000,000 to make a mass weighing an ounce. Neutrons are not waves, the despatch said, but particles, but they have as powers, hitherto unknown powers of penetration.

In the realm of astronomy and the evolution of the universe, neutrons are of fundamental importance, representing the first step in the evolution of matter out of primordial electrons and protons, the paper said.

"Is she upset about her broken engagement?"  
"Completely unamused."

## BONZO



## Palestine's New Growth

**Past Decade Has Seen Surprising Increase In Population**

The dream of a return to the Holy Land which the Jewish race has cherished for seventeen centuries is at last finding its fulfillment, and Palestine, partly as a result of this, has grown in population during the past decade to a surprising degree.

Provisional figures for the census taken last year show 1,033,154 inhabitants compared with 737,184 in 1922. Jerusalem has grown from 42,578 to 90,520, the increase being particularly marked in the Jewish quarter. Its port, Jaffa (Joppa), had 24,817 inhabitants in 1922, and now 51,876. The Jewish town of Tel-Aviv, nearly, has increased from 12,892 to 75,700 in 1931. During the same period the Jews have increased from 83,794 to 189,400 and the Christians from 75,024 to 83,100.—Toronto Daily Star.

While its Jewish population has grown greatly increased by immigration, there has been an even larger material increase among the Moslem inhabitants— from 590,800 in 1922, to 757,700 in 1931. During the same period the Jews have increased from 83,794 to 189,400 and the Christians from 75,024 to 83,100.—Toronto Daily Star.

With a view to conserving its finances, the National Country Club of Canada has decided to cancel its 1932 annual meeting which usually is held in March. It was announced at the headquarters in Ottawa. Officers and executive will be elected by mail ballot.

Greeks said "molybdenum" when they referred to the material we call lead.

Bad is only good when worse happens.

Had is only good when worse happens.

Had is only good when worse happens.

Had is only good when worse happens.

Had is only good when worse happens.

Had is only good when worse happens.

Had is only good when worse happens.

Had is only good when worse happens.

Had is only good when worse happens.

Had is only good when worse happens.

Had is only good when worse happens.

Had is only good when worse happens.

Had is only good when worse happens.

Had is only good when worse happens.

## Destruction Of Chinese Buildings Is Deplored

**Japs Burn World's Largest Publishing House and Priceless Oriental Library**

Professor Kiang Kang-hu of McGill University has addressed to the press of Canada a letter protesting the destruction of the Commercial Press and Oriental (or Hsin Fen Lou) Library at Shanghai. The bare cable despatches from the Far East do not give adequate details of the appalling extent of the destruction already wrought—not to mention the loss of human life. But the fact is that the Commercial Press of Shanghai was, before its destruction by the Japanese, the largest publishing concern in the entire world. Its buildings covered twenty acres. Its employees numbered 15,000, including 100 foreign experts. The entire property was burned to the ground.

The destruction of the famous Oriental library, acquired a few years ago by the Commercial Press, is an even greater blow to Chinese culture. This library included 300,000 Chinese volumes, with 100,000 books in foreign languages. Seven hundred volumes were lost from the text of the Pines—unpublished manuscripts were included.

When the Germans swept across Belgium they destroyed buildings now satisfactorily replaced. But they destroyed the irreplaceable library at Louvain. Such acts are crimes against all posterity.

The classic example of the eternal effect of such acts is seen in the history of the Alexandrian Library. The libraries founded by the Ptolemies housed numerous manuscripts dealing with the time of our Lord Jesus Christ. In the early centuries of the "Christian" armies destroyed the libraries, and all their contents of infinite value.—Toronto Globe.

## Hidden Gold Brought To Light

**Estimated That British People Own One Billion Pounds In Jewellery, Gems and Jewels**

Head of one of the biggest bullion firms in London estimates the British people own £1,000,000,000 in gold articles. The estimate is based on articles. He made his estimate on the basis of heavy sales of gold ornaments during the past few days of Great Britain's "gold rush."

Owners have sold ancient articles made by the old goldsmiths, taking advantage of the high price paid for gold and at the same time embracing the opportunity to increase the country's gold supply.

Many owners of these ancient pieces have brought them to dealers to be turned into cash without the knowledge of the high price paid for gold and as a work of art. Among them are exquisite gold ornaments of India and jewelled canons set in silver and delicate finger rings for their metal value. Many pieces included some of the products of the greatest skill of the smiths of the sixteenth century.

A gold wash basin and ever worth thousands of pounds were among the treasures offered. "The selling of gold was confined to London. In every large city and many small towns, vendors sought out dealers, ready to sell at a profit. The gold jewelry held in remote parts of the country."

## Prepared For Emergencies

**Wore Leather Collar Around Neck To Circumvent Garroters**

"The interesting extract from the Daily Telegraph" of seventy-five years ago regarding the prevalence of garroting reminds me," writes Mr. E. L. Arnold, a son of Sir Edward Arnold, the poet, "that my father always put on a garroting collar at that period before going to the City after dinner. It consisted of a stiff leather band to go round the neck with a covering of soft cloth having loose ends in front, so that it could be secured under the chin, like an ordinary scarf, and then the leather part, which was about two inches long and as sharp as razors. The idea was that when the garroter, after the manner of the fraternity, sprang on to his victim from behind and threw an arm round his neck to strangle him, he might get more than he bargained for. With this formidable arrangement round his neck and a stout stick in his hand he was able to face the night-time perils of Fleet Street a generation ago with comparative confidence."

Many astronomers will journey to Fryburg, Maine, in August, seeking a vantage point to view the total eclipse of the sun.

The day begins at the International Date Line, which corresponds practically to the 180th meridian from Greenwich.

"Does it rain continuously in the westland?"  
"Only in the snow in winter!"—Vikings, Oslo.

## Potatoes Used As Silage In England

**Farmers Have Found Profitable Out-let For Surplus Crop**

In seasons like the past when the potato crop is too abundant to be marketed profitably, it is important that some means be found of using surplus crops. Almost every year there are considerable quantities of surplus potatoes left over after the marketable crop has been graded. In England it has been found practicable to turn the surplus into silage for the feeding of stock.

According to an article describing the system employed at the agricultural institute at Curtin, in the Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture, a green crop was cut directly as it was cut to the site of the silage stack. A layer of one ton potatoes was then spread, evenly over the green crop. Another layer of green was then laid, and alternate layers of potatoes and silage were continued until all the potatoes had been used. To consolidate the mass of silage, the crops were driven over the accumulation. When complete the sloping ends were cut away and the material thrown on the top. The following day a layer of about six inches of soil was placed evenly over the silage and the silage was also covered with soil. A few weeks later, when the soil was opened very little wastage was found, and the silage was found to be pleasing to the smell. Where the heating had been greatest the tubers were partly cooked, but in no way damaged for feeding. Near the outside of the pile where the heat had been less the potatoes were white in the flesh and slightly toughened. The silage remained in fine feeding condition for months without deterioration.

For the purpose of testing the value of the silage for feeding purposes six bullocks of about equal age and weight were divided into two lots. The lots were fed bulks, except that the first lot received silage, while the other received dry sugar beet pulp in addition to the usual ration of concentrates and straw. The silage was much relished by the cattle. The gains made by the two lots were practically equal, amounting to 1.63 pounds per day. The condition of the animals, therefore, was practically the same, but the silage-fed bullocks are stated to have been of better appearance. They handled better, and the skin was softer and more pliable. This better appearance resulted in a slightly better price for the animals were sold at auction. The difference amounted to about one shilling per hundredweight.

## War Veterans' Settlement

**Former Soldiers Would Take Up Land In Peace River Area**

A regular war veterans' settlement in the Peace River country of northern Alberta was planned at Calgary recently. A petition, signed by 55 former soldiers and relatives of deceased veterans is now on the way to Ottawa asking for a grant of 100 single men and 100 married men to take up farms or homesteads in the Peace River area. Sufficient money, to be given the association as a whole, is asked for purchase of farm equipment.

## Couldn't Fool Him

**An Irishman was surprised a letter, but was told at the counter it was over weight.**

"Over what weight?" asked he.  
"Over three ounces," said the clerk.  
"You'll have to put another stamp on it."

"Get away," said the Irishman with a grin. "Sure, if I put another stamp on, won't it be heavier still?"

A rubber sponge for washing automobiles that can be fastened to garden hose is the idea of a New Jersey inventor.

All of the constellations in the zodiac except one are figures of living creatures.

"Does it rain continuously in the westland?"  
"Only in the snow in winter!"—Vikings, Oslo.

"Does it rain continuously in the westland?"  
"Only in the snow in winter!"—Vikings, Oslo.

"Does it rain continuously in the westland?"  
"Only in the snow in winter!"—Vikings, Oslo.

"Does it rain continuously in the westland?"  
"Only in the snow in winter!"—Vikings, Oslo.

"Does it rain continuously in the westland?"  
"Only in the snow in winter!"—Vikings, Oslo.

"Does it rain continuously in the westland?"  
"Only in the snow in winter!"—Vikings, Oslo.

"Does it rain continuously in the westland?"  
"Only in the snow in winter!"—Vikings, Oslo.

"Does it rain continuously in the westland?"  
"Only in the snow in winter!"—Vikings, Oslo.

"Does it rain continuously in the westland?"  
"Only in the snow in winter!"—Vikings, Oslo.

"Does it rain continuously in the westland?"  
"Only in the snow in winter!"—Vikings, Oslo.

"Does it rain continuously in the westland?"  
"Only in the snow in winter!"—Vikings, Oslo.

"Does it rain continuously in the westland?"  
"Only in the snow in winter!"—Vikings, Oslo.

## Indications Point To End Of Drought Conditions And Prospects Are Brighter

More hopeful than he had dared to be in three years, the wisest farmer of Western Canada today looks forward to another encounter with his greatest enemy—drought—on a quarter to one-third of their land, perhaps planting on the balance more oats than usual to build up depleted feed supplies.

His chances of harvesting a normal crop this fall are good, in the opinion of many agriculturists. They are not as bright as in several years previous to the three-year dry period that started in 1920 and ruined or partially ruined consecutive crops, but they are better than in 1920 and 1921 for a variety of reasons.

Drained of its moisture reserve by three summers of scorching sun, the great wheat country of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba will be put to seed this spring by thousands of grim wheatmen who know the least must produce this year if they are to keep from sinking farther into the trough of debt into which they have been dragged by low prices and crop failures.

Here are some of the reasons they prepare for seeding with hope:

(1) More work than usual was done on the land last fall. The late season allowed farmers, particularly in Manitoba, southern and central Saskatchewan and southern Alberta, to prepare far more acreage for seeding and summerfallow than in the several years.

(2) Sufficient seed will be available to plant as much, if not more, land than last year when 25,352,722 acres were needed to get wheat.

(3) Fall rains and exceptionally heavy snowfall this winter are likely to leave the top-soil in a fairly moist condition. The lack of severe moisture, however, makes early spring rains imperative if the crop is to develop properly.

(4) The damp autumn caused growth of weeds, permitting farmers to do considerable cutting and cultivating. In some districts weeds came to seed before cold weather set in.

The weed situation generally is expected to be improved in the spring. (5) Constant tendency of farmers' creditors to not pressing collections on debt interest and principle.

Despite the promising signs that point to a change in the times, agriculturists know that only one thing will bring protection back to normal. There must be early-spring rains, rains that will provide moisture for seed germination and lessen possibility of soil-dripping.

The comparatively small amount of moisture that will be absorbed by the land when snow starts to melt is far from sufficient to get the year's 1922 crop away to a good start. This is especially the case in areas dried out by three seasons of sub-normal rainfall, including southern Saskatchewan, Manitoba, parts of south Alberta and sections of central Saskatchewan.

An outstanding exception is the Peace River country of Alberta, virtually untouched by the drought menace last summer. Prospects there are for another bumper crop. The soil holds almost a normal moisture supply.

It may be that the farmer is a good gambler, or just a plain optimist, but he feels confident this season will provide his crops with a good moisture supply. "The law averages, if nothing else," said one expert grower, "should give us rain this spring and summer. In other words it's been tails so often these last few flips that heads is due."

In the wheat belt where a scorching sun burned up thousands of acres of crops last summer, smacking the hopes of farmers early in August, more land than usual is prepared for seeding. Late summer and early autumn could not be wasted and hundreds of far-seeing farmers started cultivating the dry, hard land at a time when normally they would be reaping from it a rich harvest of grain.

Though seed will not be scarce, a good percentage of growers plan to summerfallow from one-quarter to one-third of their land, perhaps planting on the balance more oats than usual to build up depleted feed supplies.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

It promises to be a season of hard work for the prairie farmer. He will do a great deal more labor himself than in the days when "two dollar wheat" was his objective, depend on fewer helpers and produce wheat—if at the same time he beats the drought—more economically than at any time since machines revolutionized farming a few years back.

## Latest Scenes From Shanghai



Here are two of the latest pictures showing conditions in Shanghai. The top picture shows steel helmeted Japanese sailors, under the fire of snipers, leaving their barracks for an assault. The lower picture shows a suspected spy being hustled off to military court.

### Evolution Of English

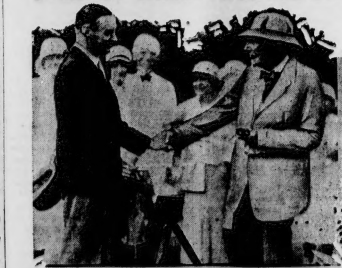
Many Names Have Undergone Change During the Years  
Fenchurch Street, in the City of London, was not fenny or swampy. In Norman times it was the scene of a "foul" hay market. May Duke cherries were once Medoc cherries. The dormouse never had anything to do with doors. It got its name in Norman times, when it was very properly called the "dormouse," or sleeper, on account of its winter hibernation. Beekeepers of the Tower of London never won notoriety by gorging themselves on the flesh of the ox—they were "sufflers." Jerusalem artichokes never saw the Holy City; they were the Norman French "giraolens." The first gloves were made at Ghent; the French accordingly called them "gants," which became in English gauntlets, then gloves. Again, those poppyheads carved on church benches are not named after the poppy; they were "poppes," or puppet heads.

### Cheesemakers Protected

Only One Firm Allowed To Use Name Of Famous Roquefort  
The cheese makers of Roquefort (France) are proud of their cheese, and both the Ministry of Agriculture and the law courts have helped protect them against rivals. There are ten Roqueforts in France, but the Roquefort where the cheeses are made is in south-central France in the Department of Aveyron. Cheese has been manufactured there from time immemorial. It is stored in the town's cellars in order that it may become "good and savory." To use the expression employed by King Charles III in a charter granted in 1427: There are other towns near Roquefort which make cheese of curdled ewe's milk in the same way, and put in the same kind of cellars, but a Court ruled in 1922 that their cheese could not be called Roquefort cheese.

Omaha, Neb., is located on 16 national and interstate highways and is the junction of three national highways.

## John D. Hands Out Advice



"Don't drive so fast, young man," is what John D. Rockefeller advised Sir Malcolm Campbell, British auto speed king, at their recent meeting at Ormond Beach, Florida. Campbell apparently took John D.'s advice, because he only travelled 253 miles an hour, to establish the new land record. This was 8.7 miles an hour faster than his previous record of 245 miles an hour.

## Canada Fails To Keep Pace With Other Countries In The Improvement Of Dairy Herds

### Protect Fruit Growers

Hon. Robt. Weir Addresses Meeting Of Canadian Horticultural Council  
Reference to the forthcoming International Conference, which will have a bearing on the trade of commercial horticulturists, was made by Hon. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture, in a welcome address at the 10th annual meeting of the Canadian Horticultural Council at Ottawa.

The government calls for and relies upon the advice of the horticultural council, knowing that it represents all branches of the industry," said Mr. Weir. "During the past the government had been trying to give the growers something in the way of a much needed protection in the form of a seasonal tariff. In view of the coming International Conference the government is particularly anxious to get the figures on the cost of production of various fruit crops, and the prospects of supplies in one, five and ten years, with the estimated cost. The care with which this information is prepared will determine the results the commercial horticulturist may expect from the conference."

### Has Faith In Canada

Governor-General Has Conviction That Dominion Rests On Sound Foundation

Profound conviction that Canada rests on the soundest foundation of any country can have, "a people whose character, whose heart, and whose outlook are fundamentally sound," was expressed by the Earl of Beaconsfield, Governor-General, at a luncheon given in his honor by the Canadian Club at Halifax.

"With the first anniversary of my arrival only a few weeks distant, I am naturally tempted to look back on the events of the past 12 months," said his excellency in his address.

"I have met a good many thousand people, and they besides impressing on me individually that their own city is really the centre of gravity of the whole Dominion, have collectively impressed on me a profound conviction that the Dominion rests on the soundest foundation any country can have, namely, a people whose character, whose heart, and whose outlook are fundamentally sound."

### Arctic Navigator Dead

Captain Falk Saved Lives Of Many In North

Captain E. Falk, 47, recognized as one of the world's foremost Arctic navigators, is dead from pericardial aneurysm at St. John's, Newfoundland. Since he went to Newfoundland in 1901 as first officer on the schooner "Margaret Murray," he had saved many lives. In the World War he made several trips into the war zone. While he was in command of the ship was caught in the Arctic ice and crew into sled parties and after ten days of hardship they were rescued by the steamship "Boer" and taken to Nome, Alaska.

### Runs To Hats

The biggest individual hat buyer in New York is Aubrey L. Eads, one of the fashion plates. He buys more than 50 a year, an average of one a week. When he finds "time on his hands" he goes shopping for a hat.

### Damage From Insects

Field Pests Do Damage In Canada Totalling An Enormous Amount Annually

The annual damage wrought in Canada by insects amounts to over \$100,000,000, Prof. A. V. Mitchell, of the Michigan Agricultural College, told members of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists at Winnipeg.

Professor Mitchell added that in 1922 a more extended area of Manitoba will be infested with the grasshopper plague than was the case in 1921.

### Keeping Up To Date

Monks expelled from France thirty years ago are keeping their monastery in Luxembourg up to date in every respect. Every new modern device that can serve their purpose is installed. The monastery is connected with the railway station by a light railway, along which all supplies are brought. Other railways connect the various buildings. All the heavy work is done by electricity.

Settlement of the unemployed on agricultural land in Germany is proceeding slowly.

Living bacteria can be found in stiuminous coal at a depth of more than 3,000 feet, scientists say.

Canada is not keeping pace with other dairy countries in the improvement of dairy herds, in opinion of Dr. J. A. Ruddick, dairy commissioner, who addressed the Dairyman's Association of Eastern Ontario at Kingston. He described the movement as "ignored" in this country, for though there has been a gradual growth in cow-testing, the proportion of animals involved is still insignificant in comparison with the total.

"It is somewhat significant," says Dr. Ruddick, "that in New Zealand, Denmark and other countries where cow-testing has made most progress the herd owners have taken the initiative and have borne most of the cost. In Canada the movement is showing best results in Saskatchewan and British Columbia, where most of the cost is borne by the farmers themselves. This seems to suggest that when the people pay for a service they get more out of it. I sometimes think that the governments do many things for the people in this country."

It is interesting, therefore, to find in the report of the dairy commissioner for Alberta a statement that "organized cow-testing work has been carried on in the province of Alberta for a number of years, but until quite recently has not received the attention and support that it deserves at the hands of our dairymen. Our neighboring provinces are developing the cow-testing movement very rapidly. This is a very substantial line, and there is every reason to expect that the lower price level for dairy products will give a strong impetus to the extension of any line of work that will promote a lowering of the cost of milk production."

It is interesting, therefore, to find in the report of the dairy commissioner for Alberta a statement that "organized cow-testing work has been carried on in the province of Alberta for a number of years, but until quite recently has not received the attention and support that it deserves at the hands of our dairymen. Our neighboring provinces are developing the cow-testing movement very rapidly. This is a very substantial line, and there is every reason to expect that the lower price level for dairy products will give a strong impetus to the extension of any line of work that will promote a lowering of the cost of milk production."

### Has Faith In Canada

Governor-General Has Conviction That Dominion Rests On Sound Foundation

Profound conviction that Canada rests on the soundest foundation of any country can have, "a people whose character, whose heart, and whose outlook are fundamentally sound," was expressed by the Earl of Beaconsfield, Governor-General, at a luncheon given in his honor by the Canadian Club at Halifax.

"With the first anniversary of my arrival only a few weeks distant, I am naturally tempted to look back on the events of the past 12 months," said his excellency in his address.

"I have met a good many thousand people, and they besides impressing on me individually that their own city is really the centre of gravity of the whole Dominion, have collectively impressed on me a profound conviction that the Dominion rests on the soundest foundation any country can have, namely, a people whose character, whose heart, and whose outlook are fundamentally sound."

### Arctic Navigator Dead

Captain Falk Saved Lives Of Many In North

Captain E. Falk, 47, recognized as one of the world's foremost Arctic navigators, is dead from pericardial aneurysm at St. John's, Newfoundland. Since he went to Newfoundland in 1901 as first officer on the schooner "Margaret Murray," he had saved many lives. In the World War he made several trips into the war zone. While he was in command of the ship was caught in the Arctic ice and crew into sled parties and after ten days of hardship they were rescued by the steamship "Boer" and taken to Nome, Alaska.

### Runs To Hats

The biggest individual hat buyer in New York is Aubrey L. Eads, one of the fashion plates. He buys more than 50 a year, an average of one a week. When he finds "time on his hands" he goes shopping for a hat.

### Damage From Insects

Field Pests Do Damage In Canada Totalling An Enormous Amount Annually

The annual damage wrought in Canada by insects amounts to over \$100,000,000, Prof. A. V. Mitchell, of the Michigan Agricultural College, told members of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists at Winnipeg.

Professor Mitchell added that in 1922 a more extended area of Manitoba will be infested with the grasshopper plague than was the case in 1921.

### Keeping Up To Date

Monks expelled from France thirty years ago are keeping their monastery in Luxembourg up to date in every respect. Every new modern device that can serve their purpose is installed. The monastery is connected with the railway station by a light railway, along which all supplies are brought. Other railways connect the various buildings. All the heavy work is done by electricity.

Settlement of the unemployed on agricultural land in Germany is proceeding slowly.

Living bacteria can be found in stiuminous coal at a depth of more than 3,000 feet, scientists say.

### New Tire Air-Cooled

Hundreds Of Holes In Tread Let Heat Escape

It is an established fact that heat is a great enemy of rubber. Tests show that tires sometimes get as hot as 200 degrees, and that this temperature shortens their life.

A manufacturer now announces, state World's Work, that a successful air-cooled tire has been devised. Hundreds of transverse holes are placed in the tire tread; the hot air is constantly being squeezed out by contact with the road and replaced by cooler air. The result, it is claimed, is a reduction of as much as 35 degrees in heat.

This inventor believes that it will be possible to make such a tire containing much more rubber than the current types, and that eventually tires will be built which will last as long as the car.

### Winnipeg Newspaper Union



By Annette

Despite the promising signs that point to a change in the times, agriculturists know that only one thing will bring protection back to normal. There must be early-spring rains, rains that will provide moisture for seed germination and lessen possibility of soil-dripping.

The comparatively small amount of moisture that will be absorbed by the land when snow starts to melt is far from sufficient to get the year's 1922 crop away to a good start. This is especially the case in areas dried out by three seasons of sub-normal rainfall, including southern Saskatchewan, Manitoba, parts of south Alberta and sections of central Saskatchewan.

An outstanding exception is the Peace River country of Alberta, virtually untouched by the drought menace last summer. Prospects there are for another bumper crop. The soil holds almost a normal moisture supply.

It may be that the farmer is a good gambler, or just a plain optimist, but he feels confident this season will provide his crops with a good moisture supply. "The law averages, if nothing else," said one expert grower, "should give us rain this spring and summer. In other words it's been tails so often these last few flips that heads is due."

In the wheat belt where a scorching sun burned up thousands of acres of crops last summer, smacking the hopes of farmers early in August, more land than usual is prepared for seeding. Late summer and early autumn could not be wasted and hundreds of far-seeing farmers started cultivating the dry, hard land at a time when normally they would be reaping from it a rich harvest of grain.







## PREMIER DENIES IN EVERY DETAIL CHARGES MADE

Ottawa, Ont.—Major W. D. Herriedge, Canadian Minister to Washington, paid his own expenses while on his homecoming last year and was not receiving a salary from the Canadian Government while absent. He testified to this effect before a parliamentary committee sitting to investigate the charges alleged to have been made in Hamilton last January by O. Gordon, K.C., former deputy speaker of the House of Commons. Premier R. B. Bennett also denied charges, allegedly made at the same time by Mr. Gordon, that when he assumed office as Prime Minister he secured a new private railway car at a cost of public money.

The inquiry is based on a report of the speech made by Mr. Gordon in Hamilton on the night of January 6, published in the *Times* of London. Mr. Bennett said he had denied the charges when they were first brought to his attention; but later, when he found that they were receiving much widespread publication, and when he was in reality being "branded as a thief," he felt that out of respect to his office there should be a complete investigation.

The Premier made a most sweeping denial of the charges in every detail. Mr. Herriedge had not enjoyed his wedding trip at the expense of the public treasury nor had he been in receipt of a salary at the time. Further, he testified that Mr. Herriedge had not received any remuneration when he attended the Imperial Conference and that he had no personal assistant, and had borne a large share of his own expenses at that time.

William Duff (Lib., Antigonish-Guyville) questioned Premier Bennett as to the speech at Cobourg when Mr. Gordon made one witness and claimed was a complete retraction. Mr. Bennett replied that Mr. Gordon had made no apology or retraction that could be accepted in a legal sense. He testified that Mr. Duff, although not a lawyer, would grasp the significance of that fact.

"Oh, a sea-lavender," declared Mr. Duff.

"The Prime Minister exclaimed, 'I've always heard you referred to as the admiral.'"

The inquiry was carried out with apparent good feeling by all parties and Premier Bennett stressed the fact that he was satisfied. Major Herriedge, in reply to questions in complaints of allegations that reflected upon his personal actions. These were to be expected in public life, he said, but the fact was that if the charges were true, he was not fit to head the government, and he was determined to prove that was not the reason, that they were groundless.

## No Foundation For Rail Merger Rumor

Royal Commission Report Will Not Be Given For Some Weeks

Ottawa, Ont.—Rumors to the effect that the Royal Commission on railways will recommend the amalgamation of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National with corporation management are not justified in the progress made by the commission studying the railway problem. There will be no report from the commission for some weeks, and unanimity in recommendation is highly improbable.

Lord Ashleith, one of the commissioners in London, England, and the date of his return to Canada is indefinite. It is doubtful if parliamentary prorogues by May 15th, if the Royal Commission's recommendations or recommendations will be forwarded to the government in time to justify this session. It is also quite apparent that there are irreconcilable differences of opinion in the commission which will not make for speedy action.

Oldest Albertan Dead

Lethbridge, Alberta.—Believed to be the oldest man in Alberta, Ahns Jackson, of Astoria, a community near Cardston, is dead. He was 104 years old. He was born in Norway, emigrated to United States in 1887, and came to Alberta in 1897. Descendants of the fifth generation survive him.

Sings To Royalty

London, Eng.—Ivan Davis, 16-year-old Welsh singer who recently toured Canada, is the proudest boy in London. He spent an hour at Buckingham Palace singing under the patronage of the King, the Queen and members of the royal household.

## Doukhobors For South America

Plan For Large Scale Settlement From Europe

Winnipeg, Man.—Plans for large scale settlement of Doukhobors from Europe in various countries of South America are under discussion at a conference of Doukhobor leaders and their agents here. Peter Verigin, patriarchal head of the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood, the official name for the Doukhobors, presented the nature of the conference to the Canadian Press.

He confirmed reports that negotiations are under way to acquire 1,000,000 acres of land in Colombia, on which to settle 50,000 Doukhobors. This project, however, had nothing to do with Doukhobor community in Canada, he declared. There was no thought of moving any Canadian Doukhobors to South America.

Far from any intention to move out of Canada, Mr. Verigin said his organization was purchasing more land here, building grain elevators for the use of their people and developing water power to serve their settlements.

M. H. Haege, St. Paul, Minn., president of the International Colonization Corporation which is negotiating the land deal in Colombia, is taking part in the conference. An other delegate is a man named Forster from Berlin, Germany. Mr. Verigin declined to name others but said representatives from London, England, and from Czechoslovakia were in attendance. The meetings will continue for several days. No details of the negotiations could be revealed until a later stage, the leader stated.

## Alberta Premier Is Willing To Co-Operate

Would Discuss Plan To Cut Out Of Maintaining Government Houses

Edmonton, Alberta.—Readiness to discuss with representatives of other provinces the desirability of some plan which would save the governments the cost of maintaining government houses, was expressed in the recent visit of Premier Brownlee.

Some plan might be worked out along constitutional lines in a national way which would lead to a different kind of arrangement with the office of the king's representative in the provinces, the Premier indicated. He referred to the situation in Ontario, however, where the chief justice of the supreme court is acting as administrator of the province, so that the lieutenant-governor has been appointed to the vacancy in that office.

The legislature was at the time discussing estimates and had the items for expenses of the lieutenant-governor's office under consideration.

## Aid For Farmers

Bill To Provide Seed Grain Introduced In Manitoba Legislature

Winnipeg, Man.—Manitoba farmers in need of feed for their livestock are to be helped by a bill introduced in the provincial legislature by Hon. Albert Brownlee, Minister of Agriculture. It is intended to assist part of the province stricken with total crop failure and will be speeded through all stages to become law at an early date.

The province will guarantee loans by banks to municipalities for the purchase of seed grain and fodder. Any possible loss on the loans will be shared on a three-way basis by the Provincial, Dominion and Municipal Governments. The bill, however, contemplates repayment of advances by farmers receiving relief.

It was stated that the Dominion Government has not agreed to give the aid asked but it has offered to subsidize the province necessary for seed grain and fodder relief.

Asks For Reduction

Ottawa, Ont.—What is a billion? This is the question which the senate of Canada is asked to answer. Senator Parent informed the senate that an English dictionary defined a billion as a million million, but added that this definition did not apply to the United States where a billion was a thousand million. Senator Parent wished to know which rule applied in Canada. The answer will probably be forthcoming in due course.

Manitoba Not Floating Loan

Winnipeg, Man.—Officials of the Provincial Treasurer's Department denied the Manitoba Government would float a loan of \$50,000,000. No preparations for such a loan are being made. Premier John Bracken said the Government is watching developments in the financial markets but is not presenting the making of a domestic issue.

## Higher License On Radio Receiving Sets

Annual Fee Has Been Increased To Two Dollars

Ottawa, Ont.—The annual license fee on radio receiving sets will be increased as from April 1 next, to \$2 per year, it was announced by Alfred Durand, Minister of Marine. This fee has been \$1 per year in the past and the increase is expected to bring the annual revenue to nearly \$1,000,000.

The minister also stated that an increase in the license fees for commercial broadcasting stations on a graded basis, was under consideration.

## Welsh Students Destroy Flag

Nationalists At Carnarvon Tension

Carnarvon, Wales.—Welsh Nationalist students hauled down the Union Jack from historic Carnarvon Castle and tore it to shreds in the market place.

Their action was a reprisal for the government's refusal to accede to the Welsh Nationalist request that the red dragon flag of Wales should fly over the castle March 1, St. David's Day.

## FINANCES OF GREAT BRITAIN ARE IMPROVED

London, Eng.—Britain's improved financial condition was reflected in the announcement of Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that British citizens again may buy foreign exchange.

Restrictions against the purchase of foreign exchange were imposed to protect the pound when Britain suspended the gold standard last year. Asked whether restrictions against foreign loans would be lifted, the Chancellor indicated it would be "wise for us to lend promiscuously overseas."

A cheer arose in Commons when Mr. Chamberlain confirmed that \$150,000,000 of \$200,000,000 borrowed in the United States last summer to help the pound, would be repaid. The Chancellor added that a credit from French bankers of £20,000,000 (\$60,000,000) for the same purpose had been reduced to £7,000,000 (\$21,300,000).

Mr. Chamberlain revealed that an additional £20,000,000 of French advances last August were represented by treasury bonds to that amount in the hands of the French holders. "We have no power to require them to accept payment before August," he said, adding that the original £80,000,000 (\$270,400,000) obtained from loans remains intact and is available for making repayments.

The Chancellor said he desired to remove apprehension that repayment of the credits abroad involved a loss to British taxpayers.

"The necessity of acquiring foreign currencies with sterling, at its present level involves an apparent loss which will be borne by the exchequer on capital account," he asserted. "This loss is at present offset by the enhanced value of our stocks of gold. Accordingly no burden is being placed on the current revenue of the budget."

The £150,000,000 repayment to the United States was final, the Chancellor said. "The lenders have consented to return a proportionate part of the one per cent commission as from date of maturity of existing bills," he said.

CLASH OVER AIR FORCE DISMISSALS

Hon. J. L. Ralston (left) former Minister of National Defence in the Conservative cabinet, and Hon. D. D. C. Sutherland (right) Minister of Defence, who clashed in the House of Commons debate on civil service salary reduction, when the matter of the dismissal of 166 officers and men of the Royal Canadian Air Force was discussed. Col. Ralston described the dismissal of the men as a breach of contract. Col. Sutherland defended the government's action.

## WORLD ACCEPT LEADERSHIP

Emmon De Valera leader of the Republican forces of the Irish Free State, who is prepared to attempt to form a ministry.

Emmon De Valera, leader of the Republican forces of the Irish Free State, who is prepared to attempt to form a ministry.

Emmon De Valera, leader of the Republican forces of the Irish Free State, who is prepared to attempt to form a ministry.

Emmon De Valera, leader of the Republican forces of the Irish Free State, who is prepared to attempt to form a ministry.

Emmon De Valera, leader of the Republican forces of the Irish Free State, who is prepared to attempt to form a ministry.

Emmon De Valera, leader of the Republican forces of the Irish Free State, who is prepared to attempt to form a ministry.

Emmon De Valera, leader of the Republican forces of the Irish Free State, who is prepared to attempt to form a ministry.

Emmon De Valera, leader of the Republican forces of the Irish Free State, who is prepared to attempt to form a ministry.

Emmon De Valera, leader of the Republican forces of the Irish Free State, who is prepared to attempt to form a ministry.

Emmon De Valera, leader of the Republican forces of the Irish Free State, who is prepared to attempt to form a ministry.

Emmon De Valera, leader of the Republican forces of the Irish Free State, who is prepared to attempt to form a ministry.

Emmon De Valera, leader of the Republican forces of the Irish Free State, who is prepared to attempt to form a ministry.

Emmon De Valera, leader of the Republican forces of the Irish Free State, who is prepared to attempt to form a ministry.

Emmon De Valera, leader of the Republican forces of the Irish Free State, who is prepared to attempt to form a ministry.

Emmon De Valera, leader of the Republican forces of the Irish Free State, who is prepared to attempt to form a ministry.

CLASH OVER AIR FORCE DISMISSALS

Hon. J. L. Ralston (left) former Minister of National Defence in the Conservative cabinet, and Hon. D. D. C. Sutherland (right) Minister of Defence, who clashed in the House of Commons debate on civil service salary reduction, when the matter of the dismissal of 166 officers and men of the Royal Canadian Air Force was discussed. Col. Ralston described the dismissal of the men as a breach of contract. Col. Sutherland defended the government's action.

## Rescued From Snowslide

Sectionman Buried In Drift For Twenty-Six Hours

New Westminster, B.C.—Buried in an immense snow drift, a Kettle Valley railway sectionman was rescued alive and is now recovering in hospital here. He is suffering from frozen hands and feet and from exposure.

Pestles was suspected the track when the snowslide caught him and buried him under about eighteen feet of snow. At afternoon night he was battled valiantly to fight his way out of his icy prison. Occasional air pockets helped to keep him alive.

When Pestles failed to return fellow workers accepted his fate and finally succeeded in digging him out, alive but unconscious.

## Dominion Note Advance Totals Twenty Million

Figures Given In House By Minister Of Finance

Ottawa, Ont.—The present total amount of Dominion notes advanced to the banks in Canada by the Minister of Finance was \$20,000,000. Hon. E. N. Rhodes stated in the House of Commons that the rate of interest being charged the borrowing banks was three per cent, and the lowest rate of interest charged the banks for such advances during 1931 was also three per cent, the Minister of Finance declared.

## Anxious To Settle Repairs Problem

France Thinks It Has Become Political Question

Paris, France.—A growing desire to settle the repairs problem on the basis that it has ceased to be a financial question and has become primarily a political one, was reported in diplomatic circles.

Premier Andre Tardieu, who returned from the world disarmament conference at Geneva, had a conference with Leopold Von Hoesch, the German ambassador, and Andre Francois-Poncet, French ambassador, to Berlin.

Two were afterwards released. The delegates then met in a hall. They were informed that the government would meet them if they limited their deputation to 35 persons.

The deputation reached the Parliament Buildings at 2:30 p.m. Royal Canadian Mounted Police had taken precautions to prevent disturbances, and there were none.

There were no Hunger marches, stranded in Edmonton where they gathered recently from all parts of the province to present their demands to the provincial government, would be added in returning to their homes.

Premier J. E. Brownlee said. He added, however, that only in cases where it was found the men were unable to pay their own transportation would any assistance be given.

Winnipeg, Man.—Demanding immediate relief for all young workers, trade union wages on all relief work and against a new military training to unemployment relief some 1,500 men marched to the provincial parliament building, Police watched the marchers to see that order was observed.

## UNEMPLOYMENT NATIONAL CRISIS MAINTAINS KING

Ottawa, Ont.—The Bennett Government's attitude toward unemployment relief legislation to become "as dead as Julius Caesar" and "as extinct as the dodo" without offering an alternative scheme, Right Hon. Mackenzie King, Liberal Leader, charged in the House of Commons.

Despite the Liberal Leader's staid attack on the Government's unemployment relief record, it gathered few supporters from the third party group. William Irvine, C.F.E. Wetaskiwin, announced the gingers would refrain from voting on the referendum motion of Peter Heenan, former Minister of Labor. Although not agreeing with the government's policies, the group, he said, viewed the motion as pure party politics. A. W. Neill, Coombs-Alberta, and Henri Bourassa, Quebec, the two independents, also said they would not support the Heenan motion.

Unemployment, said Mr. King, had become a national crisis. The government's remedial policy had failed, yet it offered no alternative. The only move it had taken was to propose a resolution to prolong for two months the life of the "stale check" legislation. But even this had failed because the act automatically expired at midnight.

"I believe this problem of unemployment," proceeded Mr. King, "is going to be with us, not only for several months yet, but I fear for possibly another year or two at least."

Establishment of a national commission to study the government was advocated by the Liberal Leader. It would represent labor, farmers, economists, municipalities, provinces, red cross and other organizations with special knowledge of conditions.

Parliament took official notice of the "dead cheque" legislation. He considered a government bill to tighten the law aimed at this practice. Introduced by Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, it stood for third reading after being passed by the House in Committee. Under it, a man who passed a cheque, knowing it would not be honored, and who was not prosecuted for securing goods under false pretences. The onus of proving the innocent would be on the accused.

Speed King Visits Canada

At Toronto Luncheon

Toronto, Ont.—"If fact certain there is more speed in the old car yet," declared Sir Malcolm Campbell, British speed ace, in an address at an Empire club luncheon here. "I do think this car of mine is a remarkable test of British workmanship and materials, especially when it is considered it is just a little over eight years old."

Sir Malcolm was welcomed to the city when several thousand persons gathered at the luncheon. The Mayor William Stewart read the address of welcome. At luncheon the speed king was welcomed on behalf of the Province of Ontario by Premier George H. Henry.

## UNEMPLOYED DEMAND IS MET BY A REFUSAL

Ottawa, Ont.—Representatives of the unemployed who from many Canadian cities converged on Ottawa, for the government in the railway committee rooms of the House of Commons. They were told frankly by the Prime Minister that their "demand" for a system of non-contributory insurance at union wage rates for all unemployed above 10 years of age without any discrimination whatsoever, could not be met.

The "demand" was that a fund be established through a levy on incomes above \$5,000, confiscation of wealth and savings from armaments and that this fund be administered by a committee selected by the workers themselves. The government had promised an investigation into a contributory system, with employers and workers participating, Mr. Bennett remarked.

The delegation was also told that threats and marches on Ottawa would not cause the government to change its position. James O'Brien, Toronto, was spokesman for the delegation and attacked the unemployment problem of Canada, the government, and urged many changes.

At the meeting were not only most of the members of the cabinet but members of parliament from all parties in the House.

The day had been more or less eventful for the delegation. In the forenoon they had taken a walk in Wellington Street to march to the Parliament Buildings, but they found the gates leading to Parliament Hill guarded and they had a meeting near the city post office. The street meeting was dispersed by the police.

Two were afterwards released. The delegates then met in a hall. They were informed that the government would meet them if they limited their deputation to 35 persons.

The deputation reached the Parliament Buildings at 2:30 p.m. Royal Canadian Mounted Police had taken precautions to prevent disturbances, and there were none.

There were no Hunger marches, stranded in Edmonton where they gathered recently from all parts of the province to present their demands to the provincial government, would be added in returning to their homes.

Premier J. E. Brownlee said. He added, however, that only in cases where it was found the men were unable to pay their own transportation would any assistance be given.

Winnipeg, Man.—Demanding immediate relief for all young workers, trade union wages on all relief work and against a new military training to unemployment relief some 1,500 men marched to the provincial parliament building, Police watched the marchers to see that order was observed.

## Use Panama Route

C.N.R. Steamships May Inaugurate Service To Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Montreal and Vancouver

Montreal, Que.—The Canadian National Steamships announced the possibility of a fortnightly freight service between Montreal and Vancouver via the Panama Canal this summer, and stated as a certainty that the "Canadian" line, the "Canadian Ranger," and the "Canadian Winner," would, as last summer, operate a monthly service over this route.

This intercoastal service, maintained between Vancouver and St. John, and Halifax in the winter season, "has opened Pacific coast markets which formerly were beyond the reach of eastern trade."

"I do think this car of mine is a remarkable test of British workmanship and materials, especially when it is considered it is just a little over eight years old."

Sir Malcolm was welcomed to the city when several thousand persons gathered at the luncheon. The Mayor William Stewart read the address of welcome. At luncheon the speed king was welcomed on behalf of the Province of Ontario by Premier George H. Henry.

Speed King Visits Canada

At Toronto Luncheon

Toronto, Ont.—"If fact certain there is more speed in the old car yet," declared Sir Malcolm Campbell, British speed ace, in an address at an Empire club luncheon here. "I do think this car of mine is a remarkable test of British workmanship and materials, especially when it is considered it is just a little over eight years old."

Sir Malcolm was welcomed to the city when several thousand persons gathered at the luncheon. The Mayor William Stewart read the address of welcome. At luncheon the speed king was welcomed on behalf of the Province of Ontario by Premier George H. Henry.

Speed King Visits Canada

At Toronto Luncheon

Toronto, Ont.—"If fact certain there is more speed in the old car yet," declared Sir Malcolm Campbell, British speed ace, in an address at an Empire club luncheon here. "I do think this car of mine is a remarkable test of British workmanship and materials, especially when it is considered it is just a little over eight years old."

Sir Malcolm was welcomed to the city when several thousand persons gathered at the luncheon. The Mayor William Stewart read the address of welcome. At luncheon the speed king was welcomed on behalf of the Province of Ontario by Premier George H. Henry.

## Champion Groceries REGULARS

2 large pkts. Lux with Blue Bowl..... **79c**  
(or)  
5 small pkts. Lux with Blue Bowl..... **79c**  
Blue Ribbon Baking Powder, 5 lb. tin..... **1.10**  
Bulk Tea, per lb..... **.40**  
Sweet Mixed Pickles, 28 oz. sealers..... **.33**  
Carnation, Nestles or Borden's Milk, tall tins, 2 for..... **.27**  
Robin Hood Flour, 24 lb. bags..... **.25**  
P & G Soap, 6 bars for..... **.25**

All kinds of Candy for Easter  
Celery, Lettuce Sweet Spuds, Turnips, Carrots

### E. LATIFF

Phone 14

## Herbert Cooper Notary Public

Conveyancing  
Real Estate

INSURANCE

In All Its Branches

Phone 50

Champion, Alberta

## Local and General

The Champion Old Time dance orchestra will play in Brant March 17th.

The Home Bakery is open for business as usual.

Machinery at reduced prices. See A. W. Jopling.

George Alcock and family, who have spent the winter in town, moved to the farm on Saturday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Davis arrived in town on Wednesday from Long Beach California.

Adie Adams of Long Beach Calif. is expected to arrive in Champion this week.

"Bust Bread" fresh from the oven to your table—5c per full sized loaf, Home Bakery.

Keep in mind the Easter tea and cake sale in the United Church, Saturday March 20th.

Mr. Clarence Elton of the R. C. M. P. force Lethbridge was the week end guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. Clerer.

Dr. and Mrs. Hoel were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Carson, Vulcan on Wednesday evening.

Miss Clarkson has as her guest, her sister Mrs. Nichols and infant son of Calgary.

Mrs. Grevette of Calgary was the guest of Mrs. J. N. B. on Wednesday.

Miss Marjorie Ditto is a patient at her home suffering with measles, friends will be sorry to hear.

Mr. and Mrs. Oulivier of Champion motored to Brant, where they spent the week end with their daughters, Misses Eva and Edna.

Mrs. Wm. Ulrich was hostess on Sunday when she entertained a sleighing party at dinner. Sixteen were present and a very enjoyable time was had by all.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Jopling Mrs. Latiff and P. Bouyann motored to Vulcan Wednesday to see the hockey game between Stately and Vulcan.

At the skating party where accidentally took one of Mrs. Caldwell's Rich of Paradise spools. Would they kindly return same.

Mrs. J. N. Baulter, Mrs. Guy Voisey and Mrs. Clements attended the W. I. convention held in Lethbridge Wednesday and Thursday.

Wanted—Freder Pigs, weight 80 to 140 lbs. Shipping Wednesday March 17th. Get in touch with Harry Smith phone No. 1215.

The Literary Society held a skating party Friday night at F. Caldwell's. Refreshments were served and a delightful time was had by all.

Mr. J. Depotter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and Mrs. F. Caldwell transferred to the Superintendent's department Calgary. Mr. K. McKinnon of Vulcan has been added to the staff here as ledger keeper.

## Painting Paperhanging Kalsomining

Wallpaper Cleaned

Walls and Ceilings Washed

Anything in the Decorating line

First class work guaranteed

Terms reasonable

### BILL McLEOD

Phone No. 6

## Come in and See Us

We have a complete line of used and new machinery.

Now is the time to buy your oil and gas for spring work.

We handle Massey-Harris machinery also North Star Oil Products.

## COOPER & JOHNSTON

## Announcement!

Vulcan Tractor Oils

Its a New Tractor Oil

Refined in only two Grades

Heavy and Special Heavy

Price Drums 75c gal. 1-2 Drums 78c gal.

## British American Oil Co.

A. W. JOPLING, Agent

## Notice!

I wish to remind the people of the Champion district that my slaughterhouse is not "Public Property", and anyone using it in future, for any purpose whatever, without permission will be prosecuted.

Hence E. Gill

HERBERT J. MABER  
SOLICITOR, BARRISTER, NOTARY

VULCAN

At Farmer's Hardware  
Every Thursday

Application for Lease  
of Road Allowance or  
Surveyed Highway

Notice is hereby given that Paul Frederick of Champion has made application to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, for a lease of the following road allowance or surveyed highway, viz., between Section 28 and 29—29 and 30—31 and 32, all in Township 14 Range 21 west of 4th.

Any protest against the granting of the above mentioned lease must be forwarded to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated at Champion March 7, 1922.  
(Applicant) Paul Frederick  
MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

## Champion Curlers Win

Two links of curlers from Champion, namely, A. Woodhull, J. S. Collins, A. Baker and W. L. Harris, P. Gentry, C. McLean, F. Clapp and P. Helm journeyed to Vulcan on Tuesday night and were successful in defeating their opponents. After the game the Champion curlers were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Friesen.

## For Sale

Good Milk Cow, will be fresh early in March. Apply to M. O. Sanford Phone 1009

## Formaldehyde

Place your orders now

First quality Copper Wash Boilers \$3.75  
No. 2 Galvd. Tubs each \$1.25

Agent for the Singer Sewing Machine

## Farmer's Hardware

"The Store With The Stock"

STORE PHONE 12

HOUSE PHONE 28

## FLOUR FLOUR

Maple Leaf, Nelson and  
Vulcan Flour

At a Special Price for the next 30 days

We Also handle Lethbridge Coal

## UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

P. W. GATENBY, local agent

## Big Reduction in Coal



# \$3.00

## Per Ton

Now is the time to stock  
up on coal

## Duquesne & Vanbesien

Phone 906

## Sam Fong Cafe

FRIGIDAIRE ICE CREAM AND FRUIT  
CIGARS CIGARETTES TOBACCAOS  
SOFT DRINKS, ETC.

ROOMS

Best Meals in Town

Bread For Sale